

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1790.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

AN ACT FOR NATURALIZATION.

Passed July Session, 1779.

WHEREAS the increase of people is a means to advance the wealth and strength of this state: And whereas many foreigners, from the lenity of our government, the security afforded by our constitution and laws, to civil and religious liberty, the mildness of our climate, the fertility of our soil, and the advantages of our commerce, may be induced to come and settle in this state, if they were made partakers of the advantages and privileges which the natural born subjects of this state do enjoy:

Be it therefore enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every person who shall hereafter come into this state, from any nation, kingdom, or state, and shall, before the governor and the council, or before the general court, or any one of the judges thereof, or before any county court of this state, repeat and subscribe a declaration of his belief in the Christian religion, and make, repeat, and subscribe, the following oath, or affirmation, if a Quaker, menonist, or dunker, to wit: "I, A. B. do swear, or affirm, that I will hereafter become a subject to the state of Maryland, and will be faithful, and bear true allegiance to the said state, and that I do not hold myself bound, to yield any allegiance, or obedience, to any king, or prince, or any other state or government;" (which said oath or affirmation, and subscription aforesaid, respectively, the governor and the council, the general court, or any one judge thereof, or any county court, are hereby empowered to administer and take) shall thereupon, and thereafter, be deemed, adjudged and taken, to be a natural born subject of this state; and shall be, henceforth, entitled to all the immunities, rights and privileges, of a natural born subject of this state; provided, that no person who shall become a natural born subject of this state, by virtue of this act, shall be appointed to any civil office, or eligible as governor, member of the council, or general assembly, or as a delegate to congress, unless such person shall have resided within this state seven years, previous to such election or appointment, and shall have the property of estate, required by the constitution and form of government, to execute any of the said offices respectively.

And be it enacted, That the clerk of the council shall, before the session of every general court, return a list of the names of the persons who shall take and subscribe the said oath or affirmation, and make the said declaration, respectively, before the governor and the council, and the time when taken and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the said court; And any judge of the general court, administering and taking the said oath or affirmation, shall return, to the next general court, a list of the names of the persons who shall take and subscribe the said oath or affirmation, and make the said declaration, respectively, before him, and the time when taken, and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the said court.

And be it enacted, That a certificate, by the clerk of the council, or by any judge of the general court, or the clerk of the general or any county court, of any person's having taken and subscribed the said oath or affirmation, and having made and subscribed the said declaration; or a certificate, by the clerk of the general court, that it appears by the return of any judge of the said court, entered among the minutes of any person's having taken and subscribed the said oath or affirmation, and having made and subscribed the said declaration, shall be deemed and taken to be a sufficient testimony and proof thereof, and of his being a natural born subject, and as such, shall be allowed in every part of this state.

And, To encourage such foreigners to come and settle in this state: Be it enacted, That no tax shall be imposed on any such foreigner, coming into this state, and taking and subscribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforesaid, or his property, for the term of two years after his arrival in this state.

And, To encourage such foreigners, tradesmen, artificers, and manufacturers, to come and settle in this state: Be it enacted, That no tax shall be imposed on any such foreigner, being a tradesman, artificer or manufacturer, coming into this state, and taking and subscribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforesaid, or his property, for the term of four years after his arrival in this state.

ACT for the relief of certain foreigners who have settled within this state, and for other purposes, supplemental to the act for Naturalization; passed the 22d of December, 1789.

WHEREAS the act for naturalization, passed at July session, in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, declares, that every person, who shall hereafter come into this state, from any nation, kingdom, or state, and shall repeat and subscribe a declaration of his belief in the Christian religion, and take, repeat, and subscribe, the oath or affirmation in the act prescribed, before the governor and the council, or before the general court, or any one of the judges thereof, or before any county court, shall thereupon, and thereafter, be deemed, adjudged, and taken, to be a natural born subject of this state; and shall be, thenceforth, entitled to all the immunities, rights, and pri-

ileges, of a natural born subject of this state; subject, nevertheless, to the restrictions provided by the said act: And whereas, since the passage of the said act, divers foreigners have come into this state, and have settled, and become inhabitants hereof, and have been induced, from the various advantages afforded by our government, climate, soil, and commerce, to employ their money in the purchase of property, both real and personal, and to improve the same, thereby acquiring a just and equitable title to such property; but, through ignorance of the provisions contained in the before-mentioned act, or apprehending that taking and subscribing the oaths of allegiance, in the usual manner, would entitle them to the advantages of property, the said foreigners have not taken and subscribed the oath, prescribed by the act for naturalization, under the particular circumstances required by the same; whereby their titles to such real property as they have acquired, since their settlement in this state, may be drawn in question, to their great prejudice and injury; and whereas the said foreigners have always manifested a firm attachment to our government and laws, and it is conceived that, by securing their interest in our soil, their affections to this country will be more fully confirmed, and that justice and policy require, that the hardships and inconveniences, under which they respectively labour, should be remedied; therefore,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all and every the said foreigners who, since their settlement in this state, have purchased and acquired, by any lawful and fair means, any portion of property, real, personal, or mixed, and have since possessed and enjoyed the same, and have still a just and equitable title thereto, whether such title be derived from grant, gift, purchase, or devise, shall, by virtue of this act, hold, possess, and enjoy, such property, real, personal, and mixed, as fully and amply, and, to all intents and purposes, as rightfully, as the said foreigners would have been entitled to hold, possess, and enjoy, the same, if they had respectively naturalized themselves, according to the express provisions contained in the said act for naturalization.

And be it further enacted, That in case any real property, purchased or acquired by foreigners, since the passage of the aforesaid act, hath been escheated, it is hereby declared, that all the right and title of this state to the said property so escheated, and to any property so escheatable, shall be and the same are hereby relinquished, and vested for ever hereafter in the said foreigners, their heirs, and assigns;—saving, nevertheless, to all persons whatsoever, who may have heretofore acquired titles to any such escheatable property under the laws of this state, their several and respective rights: And all and every person and persons, who may have purchased, or otherwise acquired, any real property, from or under the said foreigners or any of them, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, entitled to all and every advantage, with respect to such property, as if the same had been purchased, or acquired, from or under any foreigners who have naturalized themselves, according to the provisions of the said original act.

Provided nevertheless, That the said foreigners, respectively, before they shall receive the benefit of this act, shall naturalize themselves in the mode prescribed by the original act, on or before the first day of June next ensuing; any law to the contrary thereof notwithstanding: And provided also, That no applications, within the period limited by this act, to prejudice the rights of the said respective foreigners, or others, shall be admitted or received.

And, in order to carry the good intentions, as well of this, as of the said original act, into complete execution, Be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That the governor and council shall, and they are hereby requested to cause the said respective acts to be printed and published in the several newspapers within this state, for the space of six weeks after the end of this session of assembly, in the English, French, and German languages; and shall, also, cause the said original act to be published, in like manner, for the space of two weeks, in the month of May, in every year hereafter.

ETAT DE MARYLAND.

ARRET DE NATURALIZATION.

Pasé dans la Séance de Novembre, 1779.

D'AUTANT que l'augmentation du peuple étend naturellement les richesses et la force de cet Etat; et d'autant que la modération de notre Gouvernement, la sécurité donnée par notre Constitution et les Lois pour la liberté civile et religieuse, la douceur de notre Climat, la fertilité de notre Sol, et les avantages de notre Commerce, peuvent exciter beaucoup d'Etrangers à venir s'établir dans cet Etat, si on les faisoit participants des avantages et des privilèges dont nos sujets naturels jouissent:

C'est pourquoi l'Assemblée-Générale de Maryland a passé un arrêt, Que toute personne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet Etat, de quelque nation, royaume, ou état, que ce soit, et qui répètera et signera, pardevant le Gouverneur et son Conseil, ou pardevant la Cour-Générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ses Juges, ou pardevant quelque Cour de Comté de cet Etat, une déclaration de sa croyance dans la religion chrétienne, et prendra, répètera, et signera le serment suivant (ou l'affirmation, s'il est quaker, menonist, ou dunker) savoir:—"J, A. B. jure, ou affirme, que je serai dorénavant fidèle sujet de l'Etat de Maryland, et que

"je ne me crois point obligé d'être soumis à l'obéissance d'aucun Roi ou Prince, ou d'aucun autre Etat ou Gouvernement," lequel serment, ou affirmation, et signature susdit, sera administré et pris, respectivement, par le Gouverneur et le Conseil, ou par la Cour-Générale, ou par quelqu'un de ses Juges, ou par quelque Cour de Comté, lesquels sont munis de ce pouvoir; sera, dorénavant, estimé et considéré comme sujet natif de cet Etat, et sera alors en droit de jouir de la liberté et des privilèges du dit Etat; pourvu, que personne de ceux qui en seront devenus sujets, en vertu de cet Arrêt, ne soit élu pour servir dans aucun emploi civil, comme Gouverneur, Membre du Conseil ou de l'Assemblée-Générale, ou Délégué du Congrès, qu'il n'ait fait sa résidence, dans cet Etat, sept ans préalables à cette élection ou appointment, et qu'il n'ait les biens et fonds requirés par la Constitution et la Forme du Gouvernement; pour exécuter aucune des dites charges.

Et qu'il soit ordonné, Que le Greffier du Conseil portera, à la Séance de chaque Cour-Générale, une liste des noms des personnes qui auront pris et signé le dit serment ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration, respectivement, pardevant le Gouverneur, et pardevant le Conseil, avec le tems qu'ils l'auront pris et fait, pour être donné au Greffier de la Cour-Générale, et pour être mis dans les mémoires de la dite Cour: Et tout Juge de la Cour-Générale, qui aura administré et pris le dit serment, ou affirmation, portera à la première Cour-Générale, une liste des noms des personnes qui auront pris et signé le dit serment, ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration, respectivement, devant lui, avec le tems qu'il l'auront pris et fait, au Greffier de la Cour-Générale, pour être enrégistrée dans les mémoires de la dite Cour.

Et qu'il soit ordonné, Que le Greffier du Conseil, ou quelque Juge de la Cour-Générale, ou le Greffier de la dite Cour, ou celui de quelque Cour de Comté, donnera à toute personne, qui aura pris et signé le dit serment ou affirmation, et qui aura fait et signé la dite déclaration, un certificat, qu'il parait, par la liste de quelque Juge de la dite Cour, enrégistrée dans les mémoires; que toute personne qui aura pris et signé le dit serment, ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration, sera estimé dans toutes les Cours de cet Etat, sujet naturel.

Et, pour encourager les Etrangers à venir s'établir dans cet Etat, qu'il soit ordonné, Que ceux qui y viendront, et qui prendront et signeront la déclaration, et le serment, ou affirmation susdits, seront exempts, avec leurs biens, de toute Impôt, pendant deux ans après leur arrivée.

Et, afin d'encourager les Gens de Metiers, ou Artisans, et les Manufacturiers étrangers, à venir s'établir dans cet Etat, qu'il soit ordonné, Qu'il ne sera imposé aucun Impôt sur eux, ni sur leur biens, pendant le terme de quatre ans, à commencer du jour de leur arrivée dans cet Etat; pourvu, qu'ils prennent et signent la déclaration et le serment, ou l'affirmation, susdit.

ARRET pour subvenir au Soulagement de certains ETRANGERS qui se sont établis dans cet Etat, et pour d'autres Desseins; supplé à l'ARRET de NATURALIZATION, passé le 22d Décembre, 1789.

D'AUTANT que l'Arrêt pour la Naturalization, passé dans la Séance de Juillet, l'an mil sept cents soixants et dix-neuf, déclare, que toute personne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet Etat, de quelque nation, royaume, ou état que ce soit, et répètera et signera une déclaration de sa croyance dans la Religion Chrétienne, et prendra, répètera, et signera le serment, ou l'affirmation, prescrite et ordonné par le dit Arrêt, pardevant le Gouverneur et son Conseil, ou pardevant la Cour-Générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ses Juges, ou pardevant quelque Cour de Comté, sera, alors et dorénavant, regardé et considéré comme sujet naturel de cet Etat; et sera, à l'avenir, en droit de jouir de toute la liberté et des privilèges d'un sujet naturel de cet Etat; néanmoins, assujettis aux restrictions réferées par le dit Arrêt: Et d'autant que, depuis que cet Arrêt est passé, divers Etrangers sont venus dans cet Etat, et s'y sont établis, et en sont devenus habitants, et ont été portés, par les différents avantages accordés par notre Gouvernement, par le Climat, par le Sol, par le Commerce, et par la facilité d'employer leur argent d'acheter des biens meubles et immeubles, et de les faire valoir, en acquérant des titres justes et équitables pour les dits biens; mais, par l'ignorance des choses contenues dans l'Arrêt ci-devant mentionnée, ou, en concevant qu'en prenant et signant le serment d'obéissance, dans la forme ordinaire, ils seroient en droit de jouir des avantages que jouissent les sujets naturels, les dits Etrangers n'ont pas pris et signé le serment prescrit par l'Arrêt pour la Naturalization, sous les circonstances particulières qui en étoient requises; c'est pourquoi les titres acquis pour les achats des biens à fonds qu'ils ont achetés, depuis leur établissement dans cet Etat, pourroient être examinés, ce qui leur seroit très préjudiciable et injurieux: Et d'autant que les dits Etrangers ont tou-

jours manifesté un grand attachement pour notre G^{or}ve nement et nos Loix, et que nous concevons, qu'il n'ayant leurs biens en sûreté dans notre pays, que leur affection pour cet Etat sera plus entièrement confirmée, et que la justice et le politique réquiere, que les peines et les inconvénients, qu'il souffrent, soient rémédies.

C'est pourquoi l'Assemblée Générale de Maryland a passé un Arrêt, dans lequel il est entendu, Que tous les Etrangers qui depuis leur établissement dans cet Etat, ont acheté et acquis, par des voies justes et légitimes, quelques biens meubles et immeubles, et qui, depuis, les ont possédés et jouis, et qui en ont encore des titres justes et équitables, soit qu'ils leur fussent légués par concession, par dons, ou par testament, en vertu de cet Arrêt, auront possession et jouiront des dits biens, meubles et immeubles, aussi entièrement et amplement, à tous égards, et aussi légitimement comme si les dits Etrangers auroient été en droit de tenir, d'avoir, et de jouir les dits biens, s'ils se fussent faits naturaliser, suivant les formes contenues dans le dit Arrêt pour la Naturalization.

Et qu'il soit encore ordonné, Que, si en cas quelque bien à fond, acheté, ou acquis, par des Etrangers, depuis que le fudist Arrêt est passé, a été confisqué, il est déclaré, par ces présentes, que tous les droits et les titres de cet Etat, contre le dit bien, confisqué de cette manière, et contre tout bien confisqué, soient, et sont par ce moyen, abandonnés, et investis à jamais, aux dits Etrangers, leurs héritiers, ou substitués: Cédant, néanmoins, à toute personne qui aura acquis des titres, pour aucun de ces biens confisqués, sous les loix de cet Etat, les divers droits: Et toute personne qui aura acheté, ou acquis, quelque bien à fond, des dits Etrangers, sera, et est ici déclaré, en droit de tous les avantages que ce bien peut produire, comme s'il avoit été acheté ou acquis de quelque Etranger, qui se soit naturalisé selon les ordonnances du dit Arrêt original.

A condition, néanmoins, Que les dits Etrangers se naturaliseront, dans la forme prescrite par l'Arrêt original, auparavant de recevoir l'avantage de cet Arrêt; laquelle naturalization sera avant, ou sur, le premier jour du mois de Juin prochain; toute ordonnance contraire à celle-ci, sera illégale: Pourvu, Qu'aucune application ne se fasse, au-dessous du tems limité par cet Arrêt, pour préjudicier les droits des dits Etrangers, ou autres, et qu'elle ne soit admise ni reçue.

Et, à fin de continuer les bonnes intentions, tant par ces présentes que par celles de l'Arrêt original, et les mener à une entière exécution, Qu'il soit encore ordonné par l'autorité judiciaire, Que le Gouverneur et son Conseil, seront et sont ainsi priés, de faire imprimer les dits Arrêts, dans les diverses Gazettes de cet Etat, pendant l'espace de six semaines après la fin de cet Séance d'Assemblée, dans les langues Françaises, Allemandes, et Angloises; et le dit Arrêt original sera publié, dorénavant, de la même manière, pendant l'espace de deux semaines, toutes les ans, dans le mois de Mai.

STAAT VON MARYLAND.

Verordnung wegen der Aufnahme unter die Landeseingebornen genehmigt in der Sitzung vom November, 1779.

DA die Vermehrung des Volks ein Mittel ist, die Reichtümer und Stärke eines Staats zu beidern, viele Fremde durch unsere gelinde Regierung; die Sicherheit unserer Verordnungen und Gesetze zur bürgerlichen und Religions Freiheit; die Mildigkeit unserer Himmels Gegend; die Fruchtbarkeit unsers Bodens und die Vortheile unsers Handels, aufgemuntert werden mögen, zu kommen und sich in diesem Staat niederzulassen, wenn sie an den Vorrechten und Vortheilen, welche die natürlich Eingebornen Unterthanen dieses Staats genießen Theilnehmen können.

So ist daher durch die Allgemeine Versammlung von Maryland verordnet, Dafs eine jede Person welche künftighin in diesem Staat kommt, von was Volk, Reich oder Staat sie sey soll vor dem Oberbefehlshaber (Gouverneur) und dem Rath, oder vor dem Allgemeinen Gerichtshofe, oder einem Richter, oder vor einem Gerichte einer Grafschaft, dieses Staats wiederholen und unterschreiben eine Erklärung ihres Glaubens-Bekenntnisses der Christlichen Religion und hielten wiederholen und unterschreiben den folgenden Eid oder Bekräftigung er sei ein Quaker, Menonist oder Dunker, nemlich: "Ich, A. B. Schwere oder bekraftigte, dafs ich hinfuero ein Unterthan des Staats von Maryland seyn will, besagtem Staat treu und gehorsam zu seyn, mich auch nicht verbindlich halten will, einen Koenige oder Prinzen, oder einem andern Staat, oder Regierung einigen Gehorsam und Unterwerfung zu leisten." (Welcher besagte Eid oder Bekräftigung und Unterschrift wie vorhin bemerkt, der Oberbefehlshaber (Gouverneur) und Rath, der Allgemeine Gerichtshof, oder ein von den Richtern deshalb, oder ein Gerichtshof einer Grafschaft hiedurch beauftragt zu verwalten und zu nehmen) eine solche Person hierauf und hiernach geachtet werden, beurtheilt und erkannt als ein natürlich eingebornener Unterthan dieses Staats, und inskünftige zu allen Freiheiten, Rechten und Vorrechten eines natürlich eingebornenen Unterthanen dieses Staats berechtigt zu seyn mit der Bedingung, dafs keine Person, welche ein eingebornener natürlicher Unterthan dieses Staats durch Kraft dieser Verordnung wird, bestimmt werden solle zu einem öffentlichen Amt oder zum Oberbefehlshaber (Gouverneur) Mitglied des Raths oder der Allgemeinen Versammlung oder als Abgeordneter zum Congress gewählt werden soll, es sey denn dafs solche Person bereits sieben Jahre in diesem Staat gewohnt habe, vor solcher Wahl oder Bestimmung, auch soll sodann ein solcher das Eigenthum und Vermögen besitzen, welches durch die Gesetze und Vorschriften der Regierung erfordert wird um ein solches Amt in der Masse zu führen.

Es ist auch deshalb verordnet, Dafs der Schreiber der Rathsversammlung vor der Sitzung einer jeden Allgemeinen Versammlung eine genaue Liste der Namen der Personen führen und vorlegen solle von denen, die da angenommen haben, geleistet und unterschrieben den besagten Eid oder Bekräftigung, und besagte Erklärung

in Betracht dessen, aufzuführen vor dem Oberbefehlshaber (Gouverneur) und dem Rath auch die Zeit bemerken, wenn er uebernommen und geleistet sey, an dem Schreiber der Allgemeinen Rathsversammlung um eingeführt zu werden in die Verzeichnisse der besagten Versammlung und jeder Richter der Allgemeinen Gerichtshof, welcher verwaltet und annimmt den besagten Eid oder Bekräftigung, soll uebergeben an die nächste Allgemeine Versammlung eine Liste der Namen der Personen, welche leisten und den besagten Eid und Bekräftigung unterschreiben sollen und in Betracht dessen dieselbe Erklärung vor ihm machen und die Zeit bestimmen wenn sie angenommen und geleistet, an den Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichtshofes, eingeführt zu werden.

Und ist daher verordnet, Dafs einer jeden Person ein Verfihrungs-Schein gegeben werde, durch den Schreiber der Raths Versammlung, oder eines Richters der Allgemeinen oder des Gerichtshofes einer Grafschaft wenn sie angenommen und unterschrieben hat den besagten Eid oder Bekräftigung und geleistet und unterschrieben die besagte Erklärung wie zu ersehen aus der Liste des Schreibers des Allgemeinen Gerichtshofes oder eines jeden Richters des besagten Gerichtshofes eingeführt in die Verzeichnisse von Personen die den besagten Eid oder Bekräftigung gethan geleistet und unterschrieben haben und soll dieser Verfihrungs-Schein sodann ein zeugniss seyn und ein Beweis, dafs ein solcher als ein natürlich eingebornener Unterthan geachtet und angenommen werden soll, auch zu jeden Gerichtshofe dieses Staats als ein solcher zugelassen werden solle.

Und, um solche Fremde aufzumuntern zukommen und sich in diesem Staat niederzulassen; So ist verordnet, Dafs einem solchen Fremden, der in diesem Staat kommt, die Verfihrung, den Eid und die Bekräftigung geleistet und unterschrieben hat, wie vorher bemerkt, weder ihn noch seinem Eigenthum während zwey Jahren nach seiner Ankunft in diesem Staat keine Taxe soll aufgelegt werden, und um solche Fremde; als Kaufleute Kuenstler und Werkmeister aufzumuntern, in diesen Staat zu kommen und sich niederzulassen.

So ist verordnet, Dafs einen solchen Fremden oder seinen Eigenthum keine Taxe aufgelegt werden soll, er sey ein Handelsmann Kuenstler oder Werkmeister der in diesem Staat kommt, annimt und unterschreibt die Erklärung, den Eid oder Verfihrung wie vorhin bemerkt vor Ablauf von vier Jahren nach seiner Ankunft in diesem Staat.

Verordnung zur Erleichterung gewisser Fremden, die sich in diesem Staat nieder gelassen und zu andern Absichten, als ein Zusatz zu der Verordnung von der Aufnahme der Fremden unter die Eingebornen des Landes, genehmigt den 21ten December, 1789.

DA die Verordnung von der Aufnahme der Fremden unter die Eingebornen des Landes, genehmigt in der Sitzung im Julius des Jahrs ein thaufend sieben hundert neuen und siebenzig, erklärt, dafs jede Person, welche in der Folge in diesem Staat kommt, von was fuer Volk, Reich oder Staat sie sey und wiederholt und unterschreibt die Erklärung von ihren Glauben in der Christlichen Religion und annimt, wiederholt und unterschreibt den Eid oder Verfihrung, in der selben Verordnung vorgeschrieben; vor dem Oberbefehlshaber (Gouverneur) oder dem Rath oder vor dem Allgemeinen Gerichtshofe oder einem von den Richtern oder vor dem Gerichtshofe einer jeden Grafschaft, soll deshalb und darnach geachtet, beurtheilt und angenommen werden, als ein natürlich eingebornener Unterthan dieses Staats und soll zu allen Freiheiten, Rechten und Vorrechten eines natürlich eingebornenen Unterthanen dieses Staats berechtigt seyn; nichtdeshalb weniger aber unterworfen seyn denen durch diese Verordnung bestimmten Einschränkungen und wenn eben zu der Zeit, da diese Verordnung gebilligt worden, verschiedene Fremde in diesen Staat gekommen sind; sich besetzt haben und da durch Einwohner worden sind, auch bewogen durch die verschiedenen Vortheile, durch unsere Regierung; Himmels Gegend, Boden und Gewerbe bewerket, ihr Geld anzuwenden und Eigenthum zu kaufen es sey bewegliches oder unbewegliches, und solches zu vermehren, hiedurch zu erwerben einen gerechten und bellen Anspruch auf solches Eigenthum, aber durch Unwissenheit der in der vorgemeldeten Verordnung enthaltenen Dinge oder ohne zu verstehen, dafs diese Annahme und Unterschrift des Eides der Treue in der gewöhnlichen Art sie berechtigen werde die Vortheile des Eigenthums, und solche Fremde nicht angenommen haben und nicht unterschrieben den durch die Verordnung von der Aufnahme unter die Eingebornen vorgeschriebenen Eid unter den besondern Umständen die dazu erforderlich sind wehalb ihr Anrecht zu sothanen wesentlichen Eigenthum als sie seit ihrer Niederlassung erworben haben in diesem Staat und zu ihren grössten Nachtheil und Schaden in einigen Anspruch genommen werden möge. Und wenn sothane besagte Fremde eine beständige Zuneigung zu unserer Regierung und Gesetzen jederzeit bezeugt haben und es erwieslich ist durch Anlegung ihres Vermögens in diesem Lande, dafs sie dazu eine Negung haben und eben dadurch bekräftigt wird und es sodann Gerichtigkeit und Staatsklugheit erfordert, dafs Beikewerde und Ungemach dem sie in diesen Betracht unterworfen sind, von ihnen entlediget werden.

So ist deshalb verordnet, durch die Allgemeine Versammlung von Maryland, Dafs alle und jede vorgemeldete Fremde, welche seit ihrer Niederlassung in diesem Staat durch gesetzliche und redliche Mittel einen Theil eines Eigenthums, es sey beweglich oder unbeweglich oder vermischet angekauft und erworben haben und hiedurch einen ruhigen und billigen Anspruch behaupten, es mag seyn, dafs solche Ansprüche hergeleitet werden von Verwilligung, Schenkung, Kauf oder Testament; so sollen sie Kraft dieser Verordnung solches behalten, besitzen und genießen, solches bewegliches, unbewegliches oder vermischtes Eigenthum, so vollkommen und richtig und zu allen Absichten und Zwecken so rechtmässig als besagte Fremde berechtigt worden, zu behalten, besitzen und genießen, dafs sie, als wenn sie in Betracht dessen unter die Landes eingebornen aufgenommen worden nach der ausdrücklichen Vorschrift in der besagten Verordnung fuer die Aufnahme der Fremden unter die Eingebornen.

Und ist daher fernr verordnet, Dafs im fall ein wesentliches Eigenthum von Fremden seit der Genehmigung vorgemeldeter Verordnung erkaufte oder erworben, in

gerichtliche Verhaft genommen sey, so ist hiedurch erklärt, dafs alle Rechte und Ansprüche dieses Staats zu dem besagten Eigenthum so in Gerichtliche Verhaft genommen und zu einem solchen Eigenthum; so in Gerichtliche Verhaft genommen werden kann; morgen und seyn hiedurch aufgehoben und demnach solchen Fremden ins künftige wieder ertheilt werden sollen, auch deren Erben und Bevollmächtigten ueberlassen, auch allen Personen, wer es auch sey, die diesem zuvor einen Anspruch zu solchen in gerichtliche Verhaft genommenen Eigenthum unter den Gesetzen und Rechten dieses Staats erworben und jede oder alle Personen, welche von besagten Fremden ein wesentliches Eigenthum gekuft oder auf andre weise erworben haben, sollen hiedurch erklärt und berechtigt seyn zu allen und yeden Vortheil und Nutzen in Ansehung solcher Eigenthum, als wenn es erkaufte oder erworben wäre von einem solchen Fremden selbst, der unter die Eingebornen aufgenommen worden nach dem Inhalt der besagten uhrsprünglichen Verordnung.

Nichtdeshalb weniger mit der Bedingung, dafs die besagten Fremden hingegen ehe und bevor die Wohlthat dieser Verordnung genießen, sich zuvor unter die Eingebornen aufnehmen lassen sollen, nach der vorgeschriebenen Weise durch die uhrsprüngliche Verordnung an oder vor den ersten Tag des nechstfolgenden Junius, es mag nichts desto weniger entgegen seyn welchem Gesetz es wolle mit der Bedingung auch, dafs keine Denunciations in der durch diese Verordnung bestimmten Zeit zum Nachtheil der Richte besagter Fremden oder anderer zugelassen oder angenommen werden sollen, und um diese gute Absicht sowol dieser, als besagter uhrsprünglichen Verordnung in völlige Aufuebung zu setzen, so ist fernr unter vorbelegten Ansehen verordnet, dafs der Oberbefehlshaber (Gouverneur) und Rath hiedurch ersucht werden, zu versorgen, dafs die bemerkte Verordnung in den verschiedenen Sitzungen in diesem Staat in Zeit von sechs Wochen nach Vollendung dieser Sitzung der Versammlung gedruckt und bekannt gemacht werde in der Englischen Deutschen und Franzzösischen Sprache, auch zugleich zu versorgen, dafs die uhrsprüngliche Verordnung auf gleichewiese in einer Zeit von zwey Wochen jedes Jahr im Monat May bekannt gemacht werde.

STOCKHOLM, March 30.

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

THE king of Sweden embarked on board the Amadis yacht on the evening of the 16th instant and fell down the Channel on his way to Finland, but finding the wind unfavourable, he came on shore again the next day, and did not finally sail till the 18th in the morning.

Four frigates and some smaller vessels have been cruising for some time, in order to protect the passage of the armed vessels prepared in the different ports for the coasting fleet, and with a view to secure the prior possession of the promontories of Porkala and Hangö-Udd. After this point was obtained, the Baron de Cederström, with two frigates and a cutter, proceeded to the little town and fort of Roderwick, situated at a small distance.—The garrison, consisting of a few invalids, could make no resistance, and a capitulation was entered into, by which it was stipulated, that 4000 rubles should be paid for the ransom of the town, and that all the public stores, and a warehouse, containing a considerable number of uniforms, were burnt.—This blow was struck on the 16th instant and M. de Cederström returned on the 17th at Hangö-Udd.

LONDON, March 13.

SUICIDE.

A few days since, a poor man, a native of Ireland, having had some words with his wife, threw himself into the river, and was drowned.

The following curious account of his death, written by himself, was found in his apartment, viz. "As I know the people that will find my carcass curious about the cause of my death, which is something out of the way, I'll give them all the satisfaction in my power about it, as I know the whole matter from beginning to end, the more by misfortune in marrying a bad wife, that was never pleased but when the w was angry with me, and scolding me out of my life.

"It may be reported, as the world is greatly given to lying, that I died by accident, but that is a mistake for I threw myself into the water, and so killed myself; and as the little that's left of my substance is not much, I hope there will be no quarrelling about it. I give all the money that may be found in my breeches pocket, to Betty McKenzie: my wife said that I did unlawful things with her—but that's a lie of her own inventing, and if I was alive I would say it to her face, as I don't know for certain whether she be man or woman. (As for my wife, she must provide for herself, as I mean in future to give her nothing. I had enough to do to maintain her during my life, and I am sure I'll not trouble my head about her now I am dead. I'll give all the word, except my wife. I don't know rightly where I shall go, but I am very easy about it, as I got abolition silly to-day, without the price knowing what I had got in my head.

"I bore an indifferent good character while I was alive, and would have knocked the biggest man down that dared to say a word against it; but now I am dead they may say what they please, but the devil reaps 'em for their pains. I die in charity with every body and wish well to all who had a regard for me and did care a quid of tobacco where they bury me. I was divided betwixt hanging and drowning, but at last I solved upon the way I have taken, as I thought it was not so vulgar as the other; for they hang thieves, knaves and murderers, but never drown them. So I'll part this life in the 38th year of my age, without weeping, grumbling or whining, but like a man, of my own free motion and choice, being at all times a good christian, with full assurance of going to Heaven, which I shall laugh at my wife and the devil."

Among the curiosities of Ghent are two brass statues standing on a bridge over the Lys, representing a man in the act of cutting off another's head with a knife; the erection of which statues is attributed to the following legend.—A father and his son being both condemned to die, a pardon was offered to him who would undertake to be the other's executioner; when a long and affecting contest ensued between these two happy persons which of them should embrace the blessing of life on the proffered terms. At length the father prevailed on the son to save himself, by complying

with the severe and unnatural injunction: but, just as the son was about to give the fatal blow, the blade either broke in the air, or flew out of the handle; which circumstance was regarded as a singular instance of the interposition of Providence, and they were both immediately pardoned.

A man of taste, at Huddersfield near the village of Stillington, in the county of Lancashire, after drinking himself with drinking five quarts of ale, undertook, by way of relief, to eat the quart, which was an earth-shaking one!—This he effectually accomplished; the whole effects of which were, a mortification in his bowels, which carried him off two days after.

A few days ago, an action was tried at Guildhall, before lord chief baron Eyre, against the Printer of the Morning Post, brought by George Crossley, an attorney in the Adelphi, for a libel; in which the plaintiff and his damages at ten thousand pounds. The jury were some time out of court, and at length brought in verdict for the plaintiff, with one shilling damages.

April 6. The new queen of Hungary is now pregnant with a sixteenth child.

A very alarming accident has lately befallen lady Augusta Cavington, at Rome.—Being alone in her own room, she set fire, by accident, to the muslin gown she had on. The fright and alarm, natural on such an occasion, prevented her from opening the door so readily as she would otherwise have done, so that, by the time she came into the next room, where was Mr. Clavering, with several other gentlemen, the whole of the dress was in flames. Fortunately the gentlemen did not lose their presence of mind, and it was fortunate too that the room contained a carpet, rather uncommon in that country. They covered her with it, after laying her on the floor, and by these means extinguished the fire, which had already burnt her ladyship's face, breast and face, in a very severe manner. It is hoped, however, that her beauty will not receive any permanent injury from this accident. In their efforts to save her, Mr. Clavering's and Mr. Dillon's hands were much burnt.

The following instance of the vicissitudes of fortune happened a little while ago:—A beautiful young lady, with a considerable fortune, was warmly addressed by one of those gentlemen distinguished by the name of *fortune-hunters*. The consent of the lady being obtained, a trip to Gretna Green was resolved on and executed. In less than a year the fortune was spent; and the gentleman having no more occasion for the lady, left her home to her friends in Worcestershire. Her relations turned their backs upon her, and the poor creature might have been reduced to the lowest ebb of wretchedness, had it not been for the benevolence of a clergyman, who relieved her wants, and invited her to shelter under his hospitable roof. In this interval her husband died, and the clergyman paid his addresses to the married lady, but died also very soon after, but not before he had made a will in her favour of a great share of his fortune. Her relations now wished to compromise matters with her, but to avoid them she came to London, and is now on the point of being married to a wealthy merchant, who met with her by accident in a public place of amusement.

April 16. A man has escaped hanging in Edinburgh in a curious circumstance. A person of notorious profligacy, formerly a soldier in the foot guards, was condemned to die, on the clearest evidence of guilt. But application was made to his majesty for a pardon, and he was brought to the king's recollection by the fact of his having excelled on a trial, some years ago, on shooting with a rifle. A respite was granted by his majesty, that the proper officer might have time to inquire into this case. The respite expired, and the day came when, according to his sentence, he ought to have been executed.—Certain lords of session took upon themselves to grant a new respite. This irregularity was so serious that it was thought advisable to pardon him, on condition of banishment.

A question arose, whether, as the felon was not hanged on the day which the respite of his sentence appointed, he could be legally hanged at all under the sentence? and his majesty, who is not disposed to try experiments on the laws, or on the lives of his subjects, thought it better not to bring the question to issue.

This fact, compared with the very curious one of the execution of the two men of Dundee, during the king's incapacity, has given rise to considerable discussion in Scotland. They were executed after two respites granted by lord Sidney had expired. The royal prerogative of mercy was thought too sacred to be again exercised, they were executed, and then, but not before, their sentence was most clearly ascertained.

Were any testimony wanting, to evince the voracity of the shark, it would be furnished by a circumstance that occurred some time ago at Port-Royal, Jamaica.—A piece of pork, fastened to a large hook, was placed in the sea by the people of the General Elliot transport, to soak: in the morning, instead of the pork, they drew out of the water the head and gills of an enormous shark, which was certainly the remains of one that, having been caught by the hook, had been eaten by his companions. By the people of the same ship another was caught in a few hours, which measured upwards of thirteen feet, and had forty-two young ones in its belly.

An old bachelor lately died, in Rutlandshire, who took singular delight in cultivating the breed of rats; the last week died, near Nottingham, a maiden lady, who delighted in rearing cats, having, at the time of her death, near thirty of those animals in her house.—It had been the lot of this couple to meet in the arms of wedlock, what a happy pair they must have been!

ST. GEORGE'S, (Grenada,) March 5. On Monday, about five o'clock, P.M. another smart shock of an earthquake was felt here. The duration nearly half a minute, but happily attended with no bad effects.

The Fan-Fan arrived here from Martinico on Tuesday last, brings an account of that island being in a sad state of anarchy and confusion. The inhabitants have disarmed the greatest part of the troops, and possession of the fort at St. Pierre. Two frigates that were in that port cut and put off to sea. The cause of this revolt is said to be, some of the officers refusing wear the national cockade.

April 2. The inhabitants of Antigua have been for some time subject to the depredations of a gang of convicts landed from an Irish brig; various robberies have been committed—the church has been plundered of

its plate, and several houses broke open. The legislature, in order to free the island of such dangerous guests, applied to commodore Parker, requesting him to cause them to be conveyed to Great Britain, in one of the frigates under his command. This request the commodore did not think proper to comply with, as he could not be justified in giving orders to any captain to land them in Britain, and to refer to the admiralty (as it would create embarrassment there) would bring censure upon him; for if there was no authority to take those people into custody in England, they must be turned loose among the inhabitants, ready to commit every outrage; and that besides, he was not authorized to incur any expence on such an occasion. The commodore's answer being laid before the legislature, it was resolved that a committee should be appointed with full powers to contract with any person to convey the convicts either to Ireland, or some place to leeward of St. Martins and Tortola.

BOSTON, June 5. Mr. Speller, for many years quarter-master in the 16th (or queen's) regiment of light dragoons, known by the name of Burgoyne's, and who was captured with that general and Lord Cornwallis, in this country, has lately arrived in this town from Gibraltar, and is an instance of the good effects that walking has upon the health. This gentleman is considered as one of the first walkers in Europe—he has lately walked through every county in England and Ireland, through France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and a great part of the Barbary states, particularly from Tangiers to Mequinez and Fez, in Morocco, and through the Arab's country; he has also walked above seven hundred and ninety miles since he arrived in America.—What is most remarkable, that severe snow storms never deter him from setting out upon a journey on foot, from which he seldom feels the smallest inconvenience. He is perfectly well acquainted with the situation of our unhappy countrymen in slavery at Algiers.

NEW-YORK, June 11. Accounts from Augusta of May 11, say:—"We can assure the public, from the best information, that Mr. McGillivray, as late as the 6th of April, was fully inclined to preserve peace with this state; at the same time it is lamented in the nation that no person had been appointed on the part of the union to renew the negotiations (as was expected) this spring.

"If such a measure should not be adopted by the state or general government, it is no more than probable the warriors will think the truce expired."

Letters from South-Carolina mention, that the convention had, on the 16th ult. fixed the permanent seat of government of that place, at COLUMBIA, about 140 miles W. N. W. of Charleston.

By the St. John (New Brunswick) papers we find, that two and three vessels arrive in that port every week, from the United States, loaded with wheat and flour, chiefly from New-York and Boston.

Orders have been issued from the governor and intendant of St. Domingo, &c. French Leeward Islands, for the permission to import flour and biscuit from foreign nations to be extended to an undetermined time, of the duration of which two months notice should be given.

A CURIOSITY. We have often heard of the Lord's prayer, being written in the compass of a shilling, but have lately seen a piece of paper of that dimension, which contains, in manuscript, the Lord's prayer, the creed, the ten commandments, psalms 117, 120, 127, 131, 132, 134, and 150; 9th chapter of Proverbs, prayer of St. Chrysostom, two collects, prayer for the royal family, nobility, clergy, &c. &c. the Blessing and Junior, 1703, the name of the water. This curiosity is in the possession of Mr. John Reeder, of Brighton, who being an auctioneer at a sale where it was lately sold, purchased it on very easy terms. It is not legible without a good glass.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16. Extra of a letter from Stockholm, March 29.

The campaign has opened at sea by an attack on the Russian fortress at Roderwick, in the entrance of the Gulf of Finland, which was carried by storm in a few minutes, the garrison retiring as the assailants entered, though they were nearly treble their numbers. Before our troops re-embarked, they spiked 49 pieces of cannon, and set fire to the magazines, containing upwards of sixty thousand tons of flour and mail, together with timber, and other materials, for the construction of gun-boats and bomb ketches. His majesty has been pleased to promote baron Cederstrom, the commander of the frigates on this expedition, to the rank of major of the admiralty, and to honour him with the order of the sword. Lieutenant Patterson, who commanded the disembarkation, has also been honoured with the order of the sword. Ensigns Estlin and Arcovito are promoted to be lieutenants of the admiralty; and ensigns Norstedt, Westbom, Lillequist, and Clouffon have each received a sword, in his majesty's name, from the hands of his royal highness the duke of Sudermania, lord high-admiral.

"His majesty has left this capital for Finland, where every preparation is making both by sea and land, to open the campaign with vigour, as soon as the Gulf shall be clear of ice. The galley-fleet, which is to be opposed to prince Nassau, is nearly equipped. We understand it is to be commanded by Mr. Sidney Smith, of the British navy, at the particular desire of his royal highness the duke of Sudermania; the officers of the fleet having formed the highest opinion of his naval skill, from the intrepidity and dexterity he showed in the management of the little yacht in which he followed the motions of the fleets during the last campaign. With such men as we have seen specimens of in the Baltic during this war, we cease to wonder at your superiority at sea. And we cannot but regret that to many of your best officers are serving against us in the enemy's fleet. The names of Elphinston, Greig, and Trevenen, have made us tremble for our capital, from their known spirit of enterprise, and great naval skill. And though they cease to be a terror to us, we fear left their places are to be supplied by lord Wycomb, captains Markham, Bentinck, and Hawkins, who went to Russia last year."

According to the last advices from China, a dreadful famine rages through most of the provinces of that empire, but particularly in that of Canton: those who dwell on the rivers, who are very numerous, feel less of its effects than those on land; and the distresses of the latter are considerably heightened by civil dissensions.

Extra of a letter from Mr. Pitt, dated Hackney, February 1, to a gentleman in New-York.

"I send you a discourse which has been much talked of here: It is an effusion of zeal in the cause of human liberty and virtue.—I can be confident that you will approve the spirit of it, and the general sentiments it contains."

"You must probably feel the same satisfaction and triumph in the late revolution in France that I have felt. It appears to me that most of the events in the annals of the world are but childish tales compared with it.—The United States of America have the glory of having led the way to it."

"The new constitution of France deviates in some respects from those ideas of the best constitution of government which have been explained and defended with so much ability in the 'Defence of the American Constitution,'—but this deviation, as France is situated, seems to have been unavoidable—for had not the aristocratical and clerical orders have been obliged to throw themselves into one chamber with the commons, no reformation could have taken place, and the regeneration of the kingdom would have been impossible—and in future legislatures were these two orders to make distinct and independent states, what has been done would probably be soon undone. Hereafter, perhaps, when the new constitution, as now formed, has acquired strength by time, the national assembly may find it practicable, as well as expedient, to establish, by means of a third estate, such a check as now takes place in the American government, and is indispensable in the British government."

"Remember me very kindly to Mrs. —, may you be long continued happy in one another, and in your connections.—I feel myself in the decline of life—an indolence is increasing upon me—and a disposition to be encumbered and burthened with every little business that comes in my way."

"The new federal government has, I hope, now acquired such a firm establishment as shall make it the means of extricating the United States from difficulties, and rendering them prosperous and happy."

June 17. It is with great pleasure we inform our readers that upwards of half a ton of MAPLE SUGAR was brought to this city from Stockport, on the Delaware, a few days ago. This sugar was made by the New-England farmers who settled on the beach and sugar maple lands last year. It has been pronounced by good judges to be superior to the muscovado sugar usually imported into this city. It is said there are sugar-trees enough on the lands between the Delaware and Susquehanna to supply the whole United States with that agreeable article of diet, and that preparations are making by the farmers on those lands, to carry on the manufactory of this sugar in the most extensive manner.

As the principal staple article of this country is cider, at present there is the greatest prospect of an extraordinary fruit year. It may not be amiss to give a hint to those persons who have orchards, that they be careful to destroy the caterpillars (which already begin to make their appearance) as these vermin are supposed to produce the canker worm, whose baneful influence in this state, for several years past, is well known. It has been observed, that the trees most infested with the caterpillar have the same season been remarkably injured by the canker worm, and the year following again produced the greatest number of caterpillars, from whence it is conjectured, that those noxious insects alternately pass through those different stages.

The difficulty of destroying these marauders, in the first stage, is trifling, as an active person, with a small ladder to mount the tree, may with ease, in a day, clear a large orchard, by mowing them with a pair of mistens, or burning them with a preparation of combustibles, affixed to a stick and set on fire; the former mode I would, however, recommend, as the least injurious to the trees.

Calvert county, June 15, 1790.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the court, of the county aforesaid, at September term next, for a commission to ascertain the lines and boundaries of their respective parts of a tract of land called THE ANGLE, situate in Christ's Church parish, agreeable to the directions of a late act of assembly for the purpose of marking and bounding lands.

RICHARD IRELAND,
BRIAN TAYLOR.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons interested, that I intend to apply, at September term, to the county court, for a commission to mark and bound the ancient lines of HALL'S HILLS, or such part thereof as I am possessed of, under the late act of assembly.

WILLIAM CHEW.

Calvert county, June 18, 1790.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the next county court for a commission under the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, to mark the bounds and lines of a tract of land known by the name of STEWART'S PURCHASE.

EDWARD STEWART.

Anne-Arundel county, June 9, 1790.

Charles county, May 25, 1790.

WHEREAS I made a purchase of one hundred and fifty acres of land, lying in Charles county, of certain SMITH MIDDLETON, in consequence of said purchase gave him, the said Smith Middleton, my bond on the 7th day of September, 1785, for the payment of the conditioned sum of three hundred pounds current money.—I do hereby forewarn all persons against making an alignment on the said bond, as there is nothing due upon it.

JAMES MIDDLETON, sen.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next county court, to be held for Anne-Arundel county, on the first Tuesday in August next, for a commission to mark and bound the two following tracts of LAND called WILLS, and LITTLE-BEGINNING, agreeably to the late act of assembly for marking and bounding lands.

Rd. CH B W.

FOR SALE, That VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT,

In Annapolis, which belongs to captain Alexander Trueman.

POSSESSION will be delivered immediately.

Apply to
G. DUVALL.

May 22, 1790.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of THOMAS GRIFFIN, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated by the 15th of July next, that there may be a dividend made, according to law, and all those who are indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payments to

THOMAS GRIFFIN, jun. Admr.

May 20, 1790.

POST-OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS.

CONSIDERABLE trouble and inconvenience having arisen to the late Postmaster at this office, from the practice of charging the postage of letters, the present Postmaster informs all persons interested, that no letters will, in future, be delivered from his office unless the postage is first paid. Those, therefore, who send their servants for Letters, are desired to send the Money at the same time, to avoid a disappointment, as this determination will be rigidly adhered to, by

SAM. GREEN, D. P. M.

TO BE RENTED,

The HOUSE now occupied by Gabriel Duvall, Esquire. Possession may be had on the first day of July. The above Property will be Sold for Cash or on Credit. Inquire of

THE PRINTERS.

TO BE SOLD,

On the premises, on Wednesday the first day of July next, by the SUBSCRIBER,

THE PLANTATION at the Head of Severn, where Mr. ELIE VALETTE, deceased, formerly lived, containing 175 acres; the land is level and kind, lays about 10 miles from Annapolis, on the road to Baltimore-town. The improvements a pretty good dwelling house, &c. The sale to be at 12 o'clock, and the terms made known by

ELIE VALETTE.

Annapolis, June 9, 1790.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship OLIVE BRANCH,

Captain LEONARD,

From LONDON,

A General Assortment of SPRING GOODS,

Which will be SOLD on the most REASONABLE TERMS for

Cash or Country Produce,

BY
JOHN PETTY, & CO.

At their Stores at Queen-Anne and Lower-Marlborough, on Patuxent, and at Port-Tobacco, on Patowmack.

The SHIP

WILLING TOM,

Captain THOMAS HUNTER,

IS daily expected in Patuxent, from London, and will take TOBACCO on consignment to Messieurs YATES, PETTY, and YATES, in LONDON, as will also the brig FAME, capt. WILSON, now loading at Nanjerry, on Patowmack, for which, if required, an advance will be made in GOODS and CASH, by

J. PETTY, and CO.

May 17, 1790.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD SPRIGG, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to bring them in proved, to

Rd. SPRIGG, jun. Admr.

Samuel Hutton, COACH-MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his customers, and a generous public in general, that he has furnished himself with a parcel of excellent well seasoned timber, and that he still carries on the above business in all its various branches, and most approved fashions, on the shortest notice, and lowest terms. He will take in payment any kind of country produce, for any kind of carriages, or repairs, at the market price. He has several new and second hand carriages and fulkeys on hand, which he will sell low on the above terms. Orders from the country will be duly attended to.

P. S. I want to hire a BLACKSMITH acquainted with COACH WORK.

Annapolis, Cornhill-street,
March 25, 1790.

cop 8w

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing one thousand acres, lying in Calvert county, and situated on the bay, including Great Cove Point; of the tract there are one hundred and fifty acres of excellent marsh, and of the upland about two hundred and fifty acres cleared, part of it in culture; on the land there are two tobacco houses 40 by 24, in good repair, and several small houses for the accommodation of tenants; two thriving young apple-orchards, containing together about four hundred trees; it abounds with fine timber, oak, hickory, chestnut and pine; there might be one hundred acres of excellent meadow ground made at no considerable expence. The land is well watered, and affords a sufficient stream for a grist and saw-mill. A great proportion of the land lies level, and is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco. There is an excellent fishery at Cove-point, and a pond that furnishes very fine oysters. There are few places that exceed this for wild-fowl. A clear and indisputable right, with a general warranty, will be made the purchaser. Three years credit will be given on bond and approved security; but the payment of the interest will be expected annually. Any person inclined to view the land may see it by applying to the subscriber, who resides near it and the mouth of Patuxent river.

JESSE BOURNE, sen.

Calvert county, May 8, 1790.

C A S H,

For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates and Indents.

Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchased of the State, may be supplied at any time, and with any particular Amount wanted, for Cash, by

James Williams.

For SALE or BARTER, A Quantity of Land in Patuxent, from 250 to 1000 Acres, situate in Bottetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be sold very low for Cash, Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to

Wanted Immediately,

AS AN
APPRENTICE
TO THE
PRINTING BUSINESS,

On the Eastern Shore,

A Lad of good Character and Capacity.

Inquire of the Printers of this Paper.

Annapolis, March 31, 1790.

A BARGAIN

MAY be had of the subscriber in the purchase of TWENTY LOTS of LAND (50 acres each) to the westward of Fort Cumberland, for which any kind of personal property will be taken in payment. Cash would be preferred. Apply to

EDWARD HALL, West River.

ALL persons indebted to RANDALL and DELAZER, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts on or before the first day of June next, which will prevent the trouble and expence of suits, and very much oblige their obedient servant,

JOHN RANDALL,

Who has on Hand,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS,

Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms, for cash, produce, certificates, or on a short credit to those only who are generally punctual in their payments.

Annapolis, February 22, 1790.

P I T T

WILL stand this season at Mr. Bullen's stable, in the city of Annapolis, and on the north side of Severn river, and will cover at the moderate price of twenty-five shillings, or one and an half barrels of corn, to be paid before the mare goes to the horse, or pays their note of hand for three barrels of corn, payable on or before the first day of December next; the horse will be every Friday and Saturday on the north side of Severn. PITT was got by Chatham, his dam, three-quarters blooded, by Figure, eight years old, jet black, in high order, fifteen hands high, handsome, strong and active.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, April 27, 1790.

The beautiful HORSE

ROEBUCK,

WILL cover MARES this season at the subscriber's plantation, in Charles county, at the low price of five pounds currency per mare, and one dollar to the groom, but if the money is paid when the mare is taken away, three pounds, and one dollar to the groom, will be taken in lieu of the five pounds. It is useless to insert his pedigree as it is well known, but it may be seen at his stable. ROEBUCK's horse is remarkable, both for the turf and saddle, I believe equal to any in the state. Good pasturage is provided for mares that come a distance, gratis; and great care will be taken of them; but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

Charles county, March 6, 1790.

To be Sold,

A New Brick House,

In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-street and Cross-street, next door to Mr. Charles Stewart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 14, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouse, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. Terms apply to Messieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD,

At the Printing-Office,
Price One Dollar and a Quarter,

THE

L A W S O F M A R Y L A N D,

PASSED AT
NOVEMBER SESSION,
Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

A L S O,

THE

VOTES and PROCEEDINGS

O F
BOTH HOUSES
O F THE

General Assembly.

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.